

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1896.—32 PAGES.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH NEW YORK'S SALOONS?

NO NEW LIQUOR LAWS FOR MANY MONTHS.

When They Come They Will Probably Provide for High License and Dry Sundays. The Legislature Polled.

Albany, Jan. 4.—The Excise question is recognized second in importance to only one problem which confronts this Legislature. The Greater New York bill alone will overshadow it. Action will be slow. No excise bills will pass before late in the session. The Republicans favor Sunday closing and high license. The Democrats favor local option or Sunday opening during certain hours and about the same license fee as at present. The Republicans are in the majority and will carry the day, of course. Senator Raines will introduce a high license or State tax bill, founded on the present Ohio law, very soon. A bill will be introduced at the request of the New York City Chamber of Commerce providing for local option and the opening of saloons during certain hours on Sunday. It will be hotly debated, but it will not pass.

In the Senate there are thirty-six Republicans among the fifty members. All but three of these—Senator Frank D. Pavay, of Kings, and two supporters—are supposed to be Platt men. But while it is believed that Mr. Platt personally favors local option and Sunday opening, it is not believed that he will try to whip the Senate into line for it.

In the Assembly the rural prejudice against anything approaching a liberal Sunday has more friends than enemies. Out of the 150 Assemblymen 108 are Republicans and 42 Democrats.

In a general way the Democrats favor local option, while the Republicans oppose it.

A canvass of the Legislature by a reporter for the Journal resulted in finding more dodgers of the question than law makers who are ready to take either side. The New York City Democratic legislators want local option and Sunday opening. The Kings County Democrats want local option, but are non-committal on the Sunday opening question. Legislators were asked whether they favored high license or local option, and whether they favored Sunday opening or no change in the Excise law in that respect.

Here are some of the replies:

Senator Cantor (New York)—I want immediate relief of the present intolerable situation by remedial excise legislation, Sunday opening during certain hours, no high excise, no den opening.

Senator Burns—I decline to talk until I have further considered the subject.

Senator Samuel J. Foley (New York)—Local option, immediate relief by further legislation, reasonably restricted Sunday opening during certain hours.

Senator Frank W. Higgins (Chautauque)—I must consider the matter very carefully before I decide on the excise question.

Senator T. E. Ellsworth (majority leader)—In general I am favorably disposed to the so-called Ohio idea (a State tax). As to Sunday opening, I am in line with the Republican party and its principles.

Senator C. L. Guy (New York)—Local option, no Ohio law to break down entirely the last bit of moral character in the traffic; Sunday opening, if the city so determines, submit it to the people. In question between citizens and liquor dealers, as Mr. Saxton says, but of the rights of a great cosmopolitan city to self-government.

Senator Lewis (Rockland)—I decline to answer either question.

Senator Henry J. Coggeshall (Oneida)—My views are pretty well known. I am inclined to liberal excise laws. I voted against a so-called high license bill of my own party a few years ago. In general, I favor local option, without objecting to a reasonable scheme of high license.

Senator Raines (of Monroe), who will introduce a bill based on the Ohio law, said that he intended in his bill to preserve the local option feature substantially as it now exists in the Ohio law. The bill he has in mind destroys local option, he declared, entirely unfounded. He declined to say anything on Sunday opening.

Senator Parsons (Rochester) declined to answer either question.

Senator Vreeland (Albany)—Really, I haven't considered the subject. There are so many possible interpretations of high license. I want to do what is right.

Senator M. J. Coffey (King)—I am in favor of liberal excise laws and such enforcement of them as shall treat all alike. Give the common people some consideration.

Senator Leroy (Erie) declined to talk on the subject.

Senator Pavay (New York)—Really, you must excuse me from being interviewed on any subject so early in the session.

Senator Grady—I am for local option with all that it implies, including immediate relief. I am in favor of Sunday opening, provided the selling is not in public view and so regulated as not to offend anybody's scruples. I do not see why we should not permit it, as well as to have it sold anywhere behind screens on Sunday.

Senator Gallagher (Kings)—Local option; no opinion to express on Sunday opening.

Senator Alcorn—Local option; immediate relief by Excise law amendments; Sunday opening under reasonable restrictions.

Senator McCarren—I believe in local option. Nothing to say as to the Sunday question.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton—In general, I feel favorably disposed to the Ohio law. As is well known, I am unalterably opposed to Sunday opening in any form.

Senator Mathey—I am with the Republican party in favor of high license and against Sunday opening.

Sensors Sullivan, Martin, Munzinger and Featherston agree with Senators Grady, Cantor and Guy.

The Senators not quoted all declared they had no opinion to express.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assemblymen were particularly modest.

John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, said he would discuss only bills which had been introduced. An idea of from which it was permitted to run a gallon a minute from an ordinary Croton water tap it would take 90 years and 36 days to exhaust the supply.

On the average, liquor cost each human being in New York \$11.58 during 1895.

Charles F. Tupper (Broome)—Prefer not to go into this matter just yet. I have hardly prepared just yet to say what kind of a bill I will introduce. I am not prepared to get down to business.

William H. Hobbie (Washington)—I am a Republican and will support my party.

B. M. Weller, Charles C. Call, Joseph Bondy and Charles R. Rogers, of Onondaga, said they would support the measure approved by the Republican party.

Fred. A. Robbles (Albany)—I do not favor Sunday opening in New York City. I am not prepared to talk about an excise law in general.

Henry B. Warner (Niagara)—Local option for the entire State.

J. H. Brownell (Broome)—I favor local option generally.

Jerome Babcock (Chautauque)—I think the general feeling in the western part of the State is for local option. I am not prepared to speak for New York City.

W. T. Honsinger (Clinton)—If the present Excise laws can be improved upon, I favor the improvements. Let New York City take care of her own affairs.

Henry B. Warner (Niagara)—Local option for the entire State.

Charles H. McNaughton (Saratoga)—I believe in home rule in excise matters as in everything else.

Cornelius Coughlin (Erie)—Favor home rule on principle. Am in favor of whatever New York City wants as long as it is not unjust to the State at large.

Lambert E. Kern (Madison)—New York should vote on Sunday closing. It is a local issue, and the people of the city ought to decide it for themselves.

James L. Stewart (Westchester)—You can't have the license too high to suit me. You cannot close the saloons too tight on Sunday.

Grove A. Matteson (Cattaraugus)—I am in favor of an Excise law on the Ohio plan, and also in favor of Sunday closing of the saloons.

James W. Ruston (Westchester)—I rather incline to favor the Ohio plan and Sunday closing.

Edward Nixon (Chautauque)—I am in favor of high license, as high as it can be and of Sunday closing of the tightest kind. I am in favor of doing everything possible to get the whiskey element out of politics.

George C. Austin (New York)—The result of the campaign changed my opinion in regard to the Excise question in New York City, and I shall not know where I stand without more study and deliberation. We in New York were for having the saloons open during certain hours on Sunday, but the election changed all that. People do not want it and something else may be done. Several bills are likely to be introduced, and the question will be very difficult one to solve.

Frederick Storm (Queens)—I am not prepared to say just what I favor. I am inclined to be liberal in regard to the Sunday question, and I can tell better when I see what significance is placed upon the terms by the majority. I think the Excise law should be a little more liberal in regard to Sunday, but I am not prepared to say just what I would prescribe. I believe New York ought to fare like the rest of the State. If it is right to sell liquor there on Sunday, it ought to be in Syracuse and other cities.

Assemblymen Finn, Barry, Leonard, J. A. Donnelly, Mitchell, Hart, Macabee, Kemper, Gledhill, Schuim, Trainor, Fritz, P. Myers, Hoffman, Gilligan, Corrigan, McCoy, Delmour, P. F. Andrews, Green, G. W. Meyer, Jr., T. F. Donnelly, Davidson, Malone and Butts all support the Tammany platform, which is for local option, liberal Sunday laws, Sunday opening within certain hours and immediate legislative relief.

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500

207 hotels (doing a business of less than \$40,000 per annum) at \$300 each.....60,100

450 ale and beer saloons at \$50 each.....22,500

1,000 grocers (empowered to sell for outside consumption only) at \$200 each.....200,000

\$1,730.....\$1,729,100

But while liquor took all this money out

of the pockets of the people, it put some back.

New York's revenue from the liquor sale places was this:

7,000 liquor saloons at \$200 each.....\$1,400,000

13 hotels (doing a business of over \$40,000 per annum) at \$500.....6,500